



Directorate of
Intelligence

MASTER FILE COPY

**DO NOT GIVE OUT
OR MARK ON**

~~Secret~~

25X1

**Terrorism
Review**

25X1

15 March 1984

~~Secret~~

GI TR 84-006
15 March 1984

Copy **485**

Page Denied

Secret

25X1

**Terrorism
Review**

25X1

15 March 1984

1	Perspective—The Shias: Potential for Terrorism	25X1
	<input type="text"/> NESA	25X1
3	Highlights	
5	Libya Resumes Terrorist Operations	25X1
	<input type="text"/> OGI	25X1
7	Portugal: Upsurge in FP-25 Violence	25X1
	<input type="text"/> OGI	25X1
9	Statistical Overview	
11	Chronology	
	<input type="text"/>	25X1

*Comments and queries regarding this publication may be directed to the Deputy
Chief, Instability and Insurgency Center, Office of Global Issues, telephone*

25X1

Secret

Secret

25X1

**Terrorism
Review**

25X1

15 March 1984

Perspective***The Shias: Potential for Terrorism***

25X1

We expect Shia fanaticism to be a force for political troublemaking throughout the Middle East and South Asia for many years. In a number of Muslim countries, we expect the Shias to use terrorism as a political statement of protest against "unjust" rule.

25X1

Shias make up the largest minority sect—about 80 million—among the worldwide community of more than 900 million Muslims. Although they reside in about 25 nations from Africa to Southeast Asia, Shias form the majority or near majority of the national population in only a few countries in the heartland of Islam—Iran, Iraq, Bahrain, North Yemen, and Lebanon. During the 14 centuries of Islamic history, Shias have generally been an oppressed, unassimilated minority—the underdogs of the Muslim world. Their messianic dogma has led them to be persecuted and disdained by the dominant Sunnis and deprived of political and economic equality. Few regimes have given Shias more than token representation in the government.

25X1

Although their reaction to Sunni rule has most often taken the form of nonviolent escape from persecution, the recent Islamic revival and the inspiration of the Iranian revolution have intensified the Shias' awareness of their economically deprived and politically impotent status in the Muslim community. This awareness, in turn, has encouraged radicalized Shias to conduct "righteous" acts of violence against what they perceive as oppression—whether by their own government or by the intrusive element of Western influence.

25X1

We believe that Shias, with support from Iran, will intensify their struggles against several governments in particular:

- In Kuwait and Bahrain, violent acts may include coup attempts utilizing disgruntled Shia military and security officers resentful of family rule by Sunni shaykhs.
- In Lebanon and Iraq, Shias are likely to continue efforts to subvert the government as long as a meaningful political role is denied them.
- In Pakistan and Turkey, the Shia minorities may riot over religious grievances or seek temporary alliances with non-Shia opposition groups.

25X1

As long as Iran supports Shia terrorism, US and Western diplomatic and military installations and personnel as well as the Middle East oilfields are vulnerable. We

Secret

GI TR 84-006
15 March 1984

Secret

believe that Iran will continue to recruit young Shias from the Middle East as well as Muslim zealots from other less developed countries to carry out terrorist missions because:

- Local Shia grievances, the product of centuries-long discrimination, are not likely to be eliminated by government conciliatory measures.
- Local security forces cannot maintain surveillance of small groups of terrorists who slip in and out of countries easily.
- Individual terrorist acts bestow martyrdom on the perpetrators and receive instant publicity in the worldwide media network.

25X1

25X1

Secret

Secret

Highlights

Key Indicators

South Africa: PAC Planning Spring Terrorist Campaign. The Pan-Africanist Congress, a rival of the larger African National Congress, plans to begin attacking South African military targets in May. [redacted] We estimate that the PAC has up to 600 guerrillas based almost exclusively in Tanzania. Moribund since the late 1970s, the PAC has planned for years to signal its rebirth with an initial spectacular terrorist attack. The group has repeatedly postponed launching the campaign, however, because of internal bickering, ineffective leadership, and limited foreign assistance. We believe, nonetheless, that the PAC may carry out a handful of attacks this year out of desperation caused by the widening gap in popularity between itself and the ANC. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

Significant Developments

Extortion Campaign by GRAPO. Spanish press reports indicate that the terrorist organization October First Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) has initiated a campaign to extort "revolutionary taxes" from prominent Spanish professionals in Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, and Zaragoza. GRAPO—not known for extortion in the past—may be borrowing a favorite tactic of Basque separatists who have employed this technique in the Basque country to obtain funds. [redacted]

25X1

Lebanon: Islamic Jihad Attacks French Targets. Islamic Jihad claimed credit on 6 March for three attacks against French targets, fulfilling the threat made on 27 February to attack the French unless their MNF contingent withdrew from Beirut. On 5 March, a French soldier was killed when a rocket grenade was fired at his position on the southern edge of Beirut. The previous day, a grenade was thrown at the French Embassy in West Beirut during a visit by French Foreign Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson. On 1 March, a rocket grenade struck the French Embassy compound. We believe the radical Shia Hezbollah backed by Iran carried out these attacks and expect the terrorist threat in Beirut to remain very high. None of the nonterrorist Lebanese elements—the Druze, the Shia Amal Militia, or the Lebanese Government—appears able to provide adequate security. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

GI TR 84-006
15 March 1984

Secret

Libya Resumes Terrorist Operations

Libyan terrorists almost certainly were responsible for four bombs that exploded in London and Manchester on 10 and 11 March, injuring at least 25. All the bombs went off near homes of Libyan exiles or businesses frequented by them. Press reports indicate three other bombs placed near kiosks selling Arab newspapers were defused by police. Attacks on newsstands selling anti-Qadhafi material occurred during the last Libyan-backed terror campaign against exiles in 1980.

A week before the bombings, the British Government issued urgent warnings to the anti-Qadhafi community to take precautions against attacks timed to coincide with the seventh anniversary of the creation of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah state. Attacks have coincided with this anniversary in the past. The British police alert may have delayed the timing of the attacks and forced a change in original targeting plans, but Tripoli clearly was intent on at least intimidating anti-Qadhafi forces at this time. British Foreign Secretary Howe has sent a note to Libya warning that Britain will not tolerate further terrorist attacks.

The Libyan exile community is scattered throughout Western Europe and the United States, but there are several reasons why London would be chosen by Tripoli as the site for these first attacks:

- London is the center of much dissident activity. Qadhafi wanted to kill some exiles in London because a dissident group there claimed credit for shooting the Libyan consul in Rome on 21 January. There is fragmentary evidence tying anti-Qadhafi exiles to the Rome shooting, although pro-Arafat Fatah elements are also suspected.

- The Libyan People's Bureau in London

probably remains an important center for Libyan intelligence. It is experienced at planning and conducting terrorist operations.

- Libya has important economic or arms sales ties with France, Italy, and West Germany, the homes of other exile groups. Terrorist attacks would risk damaging these links, and in the case of Italy and West Germany, Qadhafi has provided assurances that Libyan-backed terrorism will not occur within their borders.

The killing of the Libyan consul in Rome may have served as a catalyst for resumed Libyan terrorism at this time, but several other factors have pushed Qadhafi to begin terrorist operations again. The visibility and strength of the exile community has grown in the last year or two. The main exile group, the National Front for the Salvation of Libya (NFSL), began radio transmissions of anti-Qadhafi propaganda into Libya in late 1982. The dissidents also are trying to develop a capability to operate within Libya, and Qadhafi probably knows this. Qadhafi was clearly concerned about increasing dissident activities when he stimulated statements at the annual General People's Congress in February 1983 calling for the liquidation of enemies of the regime. Similar public statements were made at last month's People's Congress in Libya.

Qadhafi began laying the groundwork for renewed antiexile terrorism even before the 1983 meeting.

Qadhafi ordered the organization of special committees to deal with dissidents abroad at that time. A three-part campaign was contemplated and has been carried out:

- The committees were to persuade known critics of the regime to return to Libya for "reeducation" with no fear of reprisal.

Secret

GI TR 84-006
15 March 1984

Secret

- [redacted]
- The committees were to attempt to silence dissidents through intimidation and the threat of violence. In June 1983 eight anti-Qadhafi students in West Germany complained they were being harassed and followed by Libyan agents.
 - Finally, the campaign envisaged the assassination of exiles who continue to work against the Qadhafi regime. We believe Libya's plans in the London attacks included the assassination of exiles. British police are providing around the clock protection for at least one exile leader. [redacted]

A more general reason for renewed Libyan terror is Qadhafi's desire to reinvigorate his revolution, which he believes has stagnated. In a speech on 6 March, Qadhafi called on his people to continue the struggle and to make sacrifices on behalf of the larger Arab nation. He urged Libyans to enlist in training in preparation for the liberation of the Arab world from US and Zionist domination. [redacted]

[redacted] Qadhafi has sought 2,000 volunteers to train in Libya to perform terrorist acts in Western Europe and some Arab states. His modest success so far—less than 300 students have begun training—is undoubtedly contributing to his frustration over his inability to create a united, revolutionary Libya leading the regional struggle. [redacted]

A Larger Threat?

We believe Qadhafi is likely to continue his attacks on Libyan exiles. Public outcries in Western Europe and private pressure from important Western trading partners forced a halt to his murderous efforts four years ago, but Qadhafi may currently believe that the West has been cowed and weakened by terrorism supported by Iran and Syria. Moreover, other enemies remain to be targeted:

- Yasir Arafat and his supporters are considered traitors to the Arab cause because of their apparent search for a new basis of negotiations with Israel. [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted] Libyan efforts to prepare attacks against moderate Arab nations like Jordan, Egypt, and North Yemen. Libyan agents probably are conducting surveillance of Arab embassies in several nations.
 - Qadhafi's recent rhetoric against the United States has been particularly strident. For example, he has spoken of destroying the US base for cruise missiles in Comiso, Italy, and the US "airbridge" in Sudan, a possible reference to facilities meant for possible use by the Rapid Deployment Force. [redacted]
 - a Libyan interest in a possible attack on Comiso or US officials in Western Europe, particularly in Rome. [redacted]
- [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

Secret

Portugal:
Upsurge in FP-25 Violence []

25X1

We are concerned that a recent increase in the number and seriousness of attacks by the Portuguese terrorist group Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) may portend a growing threat from that group. Since November 1983, the FP-25 is suspected of perpetrating 30 bombings against official and commercial offices and prominent local industrialists. Although a new group—"Grupos Autonomos Revolucionarios" (GAR)—has simultaneously claimed responsibility for the bombings, we believe GAR is a cover name for the FP-25. Two well-planned robberies in February and an interview given to a reporter in March—the group's first attempt to develop a political propaganda line—show that the FP-25 is using more sophisticated tactics. []

FP-25—named for the date of the 1974 Portuguese revolution—claims to be a workers' organization at war against "exploitation, misery, and repression" with the professed objective of overthrowing the government. It has approximately 150 members and finances its operations through bank robberies. Robberies on 1 February in Lisbon and on 28 February in Vilamoura added more than \$800,000 to the FP-25 war chest. []

Recent attacks by FP-25 have had increasingly serious consequences to victims. On 7 November Dom Pedro de Braganca, a prominent Portuguese industrialist, was blinded by a bomb explosion as he opened the door of his home. A passerby was also injured in this attack. During the 28 February bank robbery in Vilamoura a bank employee was killed by a shotgun blast. Previous attacks by FP-25—generally minor bombings—have been aimed at companies with labor problems. []

Although FP-25 terrorism has been condemned by the workers' unions in whose interest the terrorists allegedly struck, as well as by the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), there is no indication that failure to gain support is hampering FP-25 activities. []

[] the FP-25 receives support from the Basque separatist group ETA-M. Moreover, since the January 1984 disruption of the ETA in France—forced relocation to northern France and deportations to Latin America—Portugal's appeal as a place to build new sanctuaries has been enhanced. Although the terrorism problem in Portugal is not, at this point, of major proportions, the lack of a Portuguese intelligence service will hamper the government's ability to launch a concerted drive against the terrorists. []

25X1
25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

GI TR 84-006
15 March 1984

Secret

Statistical Overview

Terrorist Incidents by Type, 1984 ^a

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
Total	63	41											104	551
Armed attack	20	14											34	71
Arson	7	2											9	48
Assault	0	0											0	0
Barricade	0	2											2	35
Bombing	24	8											32	269
Hijacking ^b	0	2											2	46
Kidnaping	3	8											11	41
Other	9	5											14	41

Terrorist Incidents by Region, 1984 ^a

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
Total	63	41											104	551
North America	0	1											1	27
Latin America	8	4											12	132
Western Europe	21	15											36	185
USSR/Eastern Europe	0	0											0	9
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	9											18	28
Mideast and North Africa	20	10											30	125
Asia/other	5	2											7	45

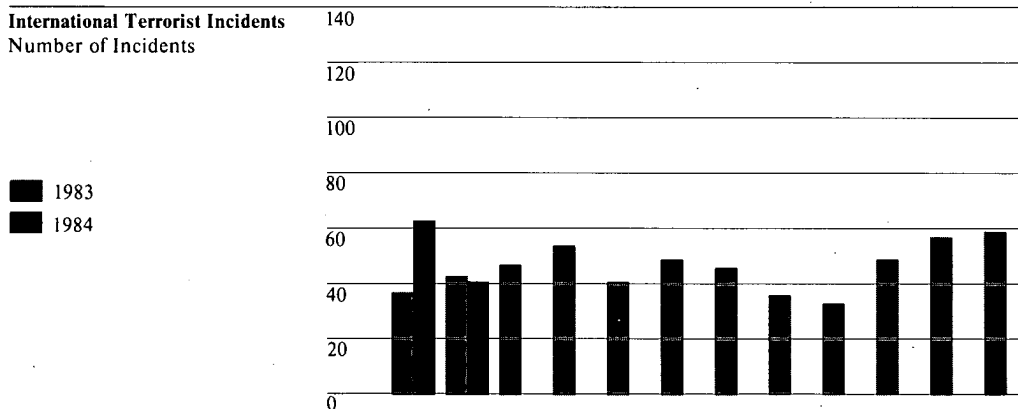
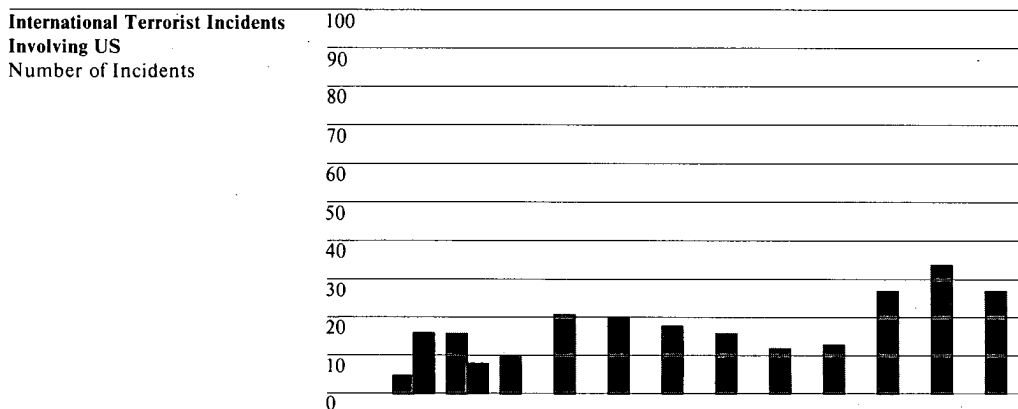
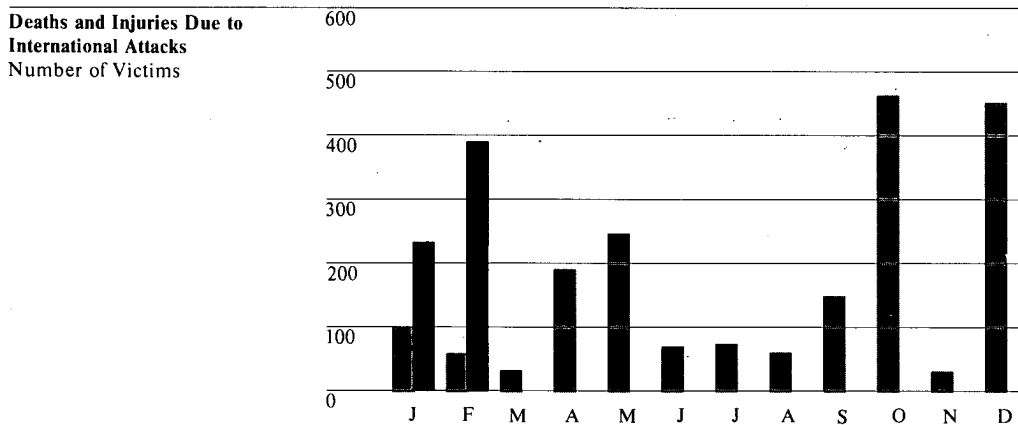
Terrorist Incidents by Category of Victim or Installation Attacked, 1984 ^a

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
Total	63	41											104	551
Diplomatic	17	8											25	218
Military	7	4											11	96
Other government	4	1											5	50
Business	17	16											33	84
Other	18	12											30	103

^a Figures for the most recent months are subject to change as additional data are received.

^b Only terrorist-related hijackings will be reported in 1984.



Secret**International Terrorist Incidents and Attacks, 1983-84****International Terrorist Incidents**
Number of Incidents**International Terrorist Incidents Involving US**
Number of Incidents**Deaths and Injuries Due to International Attacks**
Number of Victims

302309 3-84

25X1

Secret

Secret

Chronology

This chronology includes significant events, incidents, and trends in international terrorism. It provides commentary on their background, importance, and wider implications. It does not treat events listed in previous editions of the chronology unless new information has been received. [] 25X1

**2, 3, 14, 21
February 1984**

Turkey: Arrest of Acilciler and TKP Members

At several Turkish airports, Turkish National Police arrested 48 members of various leftist groups—including Acilciler and the Turkish Communist Party (TKP). The police noted that most of those arrested were on flights from Damascus. We believe increased security at airports is an attempt to capture Turkish leftists who are receiving training in Syria and returning to Turkey to reorganize and conduct terrorist attacks. [] 25X1

12 February 1984

West Germany: Arrest of Neo-Nazis

In West Berlin police arrested two neo-Nazis and subsequently discovered neo-Nazi propaganda material, a civilian band radio device, badges, and arms. [] 25X1

19 February 1984

Spain: ETA Assassination Attempt

The Spanish press reports that ETA failed in its attempt to assassinate the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) General Secretary for Vizcaya on 19 February, four days before the shooting of a PSOE Senator in San Sebastian. [] 25X1

Lebanon: Saudi Diplomat Still Captive

Previous reports indicating the Saudi Consul General in Lebanon had been released were erroneous. He remains the captive of radical Lebanese Shias. [] 25X1

23 February 1984

Greece: Libyan Embassy Taken Over

Libyan students supportive of Qadhafi's recent drive to reestablish revolutionary fervor in the Libyan masses briefly took over the Libyan People's Bureau in Athens. [] 25X1

24 February 1984

United Kingdom: Libyan Embassy Occupied

A group of pro-Qadhafi, Libyan students took over their nation's People's Bureau in London, threatening to "break off diplomatic relations with Britain unless it mends its ways in the Middle East." The students said Colonel Qadhafi was not consulted prior to the takeover, but believe he will approve their effort to reestablish revolutionary fervor in the embassy. [] 25X1

Guatemala: Former Police Chief Assassinated

A former police chief was murdered near his home in Guatemala City by unknown persons. The victim sustained at least 12 bullet wounds. [] 25X1

Secret

GI TR 84-006
15 March 1984

Secret

25 February 1984**El Salvador: Conservative Deputy Murdered**

Two armed men shot and killed a conservative member of the Salvadoran legislature outside his San Salvador home. To date, no group has claimed responsibility. He is the fourth conservative deputy to be recently murdered; the previous three assassinations were claimed by the Marxist Popular Liberation Forces. []

25X1

26 February 1984**Guatemala: Guerrilla Safehouse Raided**

Government forces raided a guerrilla safehouse in Guatemala City seizing a young woman and capturing ammunition and a grenade launcher. []

25X1

27 February 1984**Syria: Muslim Brotherhood Attack**

A Muslim Brotherhood group attacked a Syrian Army convoy, killing an officer and injuring seven soldiers. Press reports indicate Syrian authorities arrested an unknown number of suspects found near the attack. []

25X1

28 February 1984**France: Arrest of CAA Members**

In the French Basque country, two leading members of the Commandos Autonomos Anti-Capitalistas (CAA)—believed responsible for five killings in Spain and involvement in a 1983 kidnaping of a Basque industrialist—were arrested by French police. CAA, a small splinter group of ETA-M, claimed responsibility on 23 February for the assassination of a Socialist senator. []

25X1

Jerusalem: Explosion in Boutique

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and others have claimed responsibility for an explosion which ripped through a store in Jerusalem's commercial district, injuring at least 10 people. []

25X1

29 February 1984**Lebanon: Car Bombing**

A car bomb containing about 40 kilograms of explosives blew up in West Beirut, killing three and wounding over 30. No group has claimed credit and it is not clear what the target was. The explosion was the first car bomb in Beirut since Muslim militias drove Lebanese Army forces out of West Beirut a month ago. []

25X1

Iran: Warning to the United States

Tehran radio warned of "various kinds of suicide operations" should the US Navy seek to reopen the Strait of Hormuz in the event of its closure by Iran. The threat is a departure from Tehran's previous responses to Western media reports of Iranian planning for suicide missions against US naval targets in the Persian Gulf or off Lebanon. Tehran had maintained that such reports were propaganda inventions. []

25X1

Secret

Secret

Bangladesh: Hostages Freed

The American and Dutchman kidnaped on 17 January 1984 in the Chittagong hill tracts by the Shanti Bahini, a loose organization of tribal dissidents, were safely released, probably after a ransom was paid by their employers. [REDACTED]

25X1

South Africa: Explosion at Power Substation

Minor damage was reported and electrical power interrupted when three limpet mines exploded at a power substation near Mandini. Police suspect the African National Congress was involved. [REDACTED]

25X1

Turkey: Bank Robbery by Leftists

The Bostanci Branch of the Ziraat Bank in Istanbul was robbed by Turkish leftists who escaped with approximately \$70,000. [REDACTED]

25X1

Chile: Terrorist Attacks Black Out Central Chile

More than 20 bombs exploded throughout much of central Chile, temporarily blacking out areas of Santiago, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, and Concepcion. Several phone calls in Concepcion attributed the bombings to the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Commandos. No arrests have been announced in connection with the incidents. [REDACTED]

25X1

1 March 1984**El Salvador: Military Judge Killed**

Unidentified gunmen murdered a retired Army colonel who was serving as a Military Tribunal Judge, adjudicating cases involving suspected guerrillas and breaches of military discipline. [REDACTED]

25X1

Japan: Corporate Offices of Narita Attacked

The ultraradical student group Chukaku Ha attacked the New Tokyo International Airport Corporation Office with a flame-throwing device mounted on a truck parked on an elevated highway adjacent to the building. Damage was extensive, but there were no injuries. [REDACTED]

25X1

West Germany: Journalist and Student Sentenced

A West Berlin judge sentenced a journalist and a student to 30 months in prison on grounds that they had incited readers of the magazine *Radikal* to acts of terrorism. The prosecution followed comments in the magazine that President Reagan's visit to West Berlin in June 1984 should not be allowed to pass without protest. [REDACTED]

25X1

Spain: Shooting of Policeman

In Vitoria, a retired Spanish policeman was shot and killed at pointblank range as he stood at his apartment door. Spanish police suspect ETA-M is responsible. [REDACTED]

25X1

France: Shooting and Arrest of French Basques

In a shootout with police in Bayonne, one member of the French Basque splinter terrorist group Iparretarrak was killed. Another leading member of the group—sought by police since August for murder—was arrested. [REDACTED]

25X1

Secret

Secret

France: Shooting of French National

In Hendaye, a French railroad employee was shot and killed at pointblank range as he and three Spanish Basque coworkers crossed the railroad yards. No group has claimed responsibility for the murder; however, four youths were arrested in Irun in connection with the slaying after fleeing across the Spanish border

25X1

2 March 1984

25X6

Lebanon: Car Bombing in Sidon

A car bomb exploded in Sidon, killing two Lebanese civilians. No one has claimed responsibility

25X1

3 March 1984**Philippines: Threat to US Embassy**

A caller to the US Embassy stated, in English, that a bomb was to explode at 2000 hours. No bomb was located.

25X1

25X6

Bolivia: Attempted Bombing of US Ambassador's Residence

A dynamite bomb hurled by an unidentified assailant exploded outside a house directly behind the residence of the US Ambassador in La Paz. The explosion shattered windows, splintered doors, and collapsed two of the walls of the neighboring house, but caused no casualties. The bomb was apparently intended for the Ambassador's home, but bounced against the barbed wire on top of the residence wall and landed in the neighboring yard where it detonated. The Ambassador was out of the country, but his wife and six members of his staff were in the house at the time of the incident. No one has claimed responsibility for the bombing.

25X1

4 March 1984**West Bank: Another Attack on Arabs**

A bus carrying 60 Arab workers was attacked by three men armed with automatic weapons. Seven passengers were wounded. An anonymous phone caller claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of the "Shlomo Ben-Yosef Brigade" of the Zionist TNT group. The caller said the attack was a retaliation for the 28 February Arab attack on a Jewish boutique in Jerusalem.

25X1

Secret

Secret

5 March 1984**Lebanon: US Attache Wounded**

A US Marine colonel was wounded in the chest by two or three unidentified gunmen firing from a car parked in front of his hotel. The attack occurred in a part of Beirut controlled by the Druze party. Druze, Shia Amal, and Lebanese Government officials have all promised to tighten up security. No one has claimed credit for the attack. [REDACTED]

25X1

6 March 1984**Kuwait: More Suspected Terrorists Arrested**

Press reports indicate two more suspects in the 12 December bombing of the US Embassy and other facilities in Kuwait were arrested. The trial of 21 defendants in the bombing continues and may conclude in March. [REDACTED]

25X6

25X1

Lebanon: Possible Attack on Sharon

A bomb blew up on a road in Sidon as the car carrying Ariel Sharon, Israel's Minister Without Portfolio, drove by. There were no casualties and no group has claimed credit for the attack. [REDACTED]

25X1

Yugoslavia: Attempted Firebombing of LC Building in Kosovo

According to Belgrade radio reports, an unsuccessful attempt at sabotage was made at the building of the League of Communists Communal Committee Building in Kosovo. A bottle containing an incendiary liquid was reportedly thrown at the building. The radio report attributed the incident to "hostile elements," though no specific group or individual was named. [REDACTED]

25X1

7 March 1984**Chile: Radio Station Attacked**

An unidentified team of six armed commandos attacked Radio Carreras in Santiago. The attackers tied up the staff and cut normal programming in order to broadcast a proclamation against the Pinochet government. Local police investigating the scene of the incident discovered and defused an explosive device. [REDACTED]

25X1

Chile: Police Raid Rebel Base

Chilean police raided a Santiago school where they found explosives, an Air Force officer's uniform, a clandestine printing press, and maps showing locations of power pylons. The police arrested 24 people in the raid, accusing them of planning to stage violent disturbances in advance of the scheduled 27 March day of protest against the Pinochet government. A local news agency described the school headmaster, who was among those seized in the raid, as a member of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) terrorist organization. [REDACTED]

25X1

Secret

Secret

Lebanon: US Journalist Disappears

The director of the Cable News Network office in Beirut did not arrive at his office and has not been found. We do not know if terrorists were responsible. [REDACTED]

25X1

Israel: Deadly Bombing Attack

A bomb ripped through a bus in Ashdod, killing three Israelis and wounding eight others. It was the worst attack on Jews in Israel since a bus in Jerusalem was bombed last December, killing eight Israeli settlers. In Damascus, the Abu Nidal Group claimed responsibility, but we believe other Palestinian groups may have carried out the attack. [REDACTED]

25X1

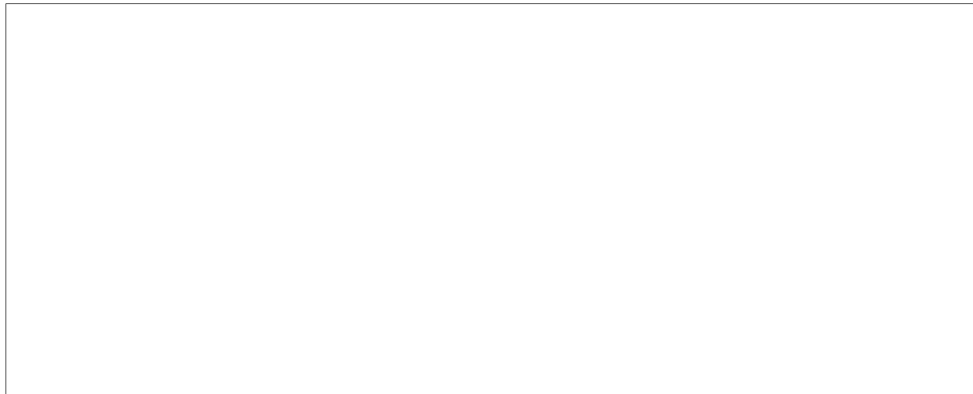
Israel: Explosives Found

Israeli police discovered a major cache of explosives thought to belong to TNT, the Jewish terrorist group responsible for over 25 attacks in December on Arab and Christian targets in Israel and the West Bank. Three suspects were also arrested for questioning about attempted attacks on holy Muslim sites in Jerusalem in January. [REDACTED]

25X1

8 March 1984

25X6



9 March 1984

Yugoslavia: Conviction of Two Armenian Terrorists

In Belgrade, a district court has found two members of the Armenian terrorist group, Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG), guilty in the March 1983 assassination of the Turkish Ambassador to Yugoslavia. Both men were sentenced to 20 years in jail. This trial marks only the second successful conviction of JCAG members since the group began attacking Turkish diplomats in 1975. [REDACTED]

25X1

10 March 1984

Spain: Arrest of GAL Members

Four members of the Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL) were arrested in connection with the murder of a French Basque refugee. Press speculation indicates that the four men were hired by a Spanish industrialist to conduct attacks on ETA members in France. [REDACTED]

25X1

Secret

Secret

11 March 1984**Great Britain: Spate of Libyan-Sponsored Bombings**

A bomb exploded early Saturday morning in a nightclub, popular with Arabs, in London's Mayfair district, injuring 23 people. Four other bombs, three of which were defused, were planted outside Arab newsstands in downtown London. Less than 24 hours later, a bomb exploded in a car in a driveway of a house occupied by Libyans in Manchester. Another bomb discovered on the ledge of the house blew up as experts tried to remove it. The bombings are most likely the result of a new Libyan terrorist campaign against opponents of Colonel Qadhafi. Four years ago, three Libyan oppositionists were murdered in Great Britain by a Qadhafi hit squad. [redacted]

25X1

Sudan: Two Hostages Released

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) released a woman and her son who had been taken hostage on 10 February from a French construction site. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

Page Denied

Secret

Secret